

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

MORE FIGHTING BEYOND MANILA

The Filipinos Contest Every Foot
of Ground.

AMERICAN LOSS HEAVY

Polo Abandoned and the Torch Applied—The Filipino Commander in Chief Issues Sanguinary Order—The Monitor Monadnock Shells and Practically Burns Parangue—Enemy Fights Under French Flag—Sharp Engagement of Rear Guard of Retreating Force—Capture of Malillo and Many Prisoners—Aguinaldo in the Field—Steady Advance on Malolos.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, March 27.—11:35 a. m.—The Americans this morning found the important town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

To-day the Washington Volunteers, who held Pasig, had an engagement with a band of insurgents, who drove in their outposts. In the fight the Filipinos lost several men.

ADVANCE BEYOND POLO.

Manila, March 27.—3:25 p. m.—General MacArthur's division spent the night and morning at Meycauyan, the next station beyond Polo. After reconnoitering his front, he pushed along the railroad this afternoon toward Malolos. If the statement of the 35 prisoners captured to-day is true, the main body of the enemy has retreated to Malolos. But there are no more trenches to encounter, although over thirty villages, including the larger settlements of Bulacan and Guadalupe intervene.

A SANGUINARY ORDER.

At every railway station circulars have been posted, signed by the Filipino commander-in-chief, Antonio Luna, ordering all spies and bearers of news to the enemy to be shot without trial and instructing that all looters be treated in the same manner. Further, all towns abandoned by the Filipino troops are first to be burned. While deploring the existence of war, the circular maintains the undeniable right of the Filipinos to defend their homes, lives and lands against "would-be dominators, who would kill them, their wives and children," adding that this motive ought to impel all Filipinos to sacrifice everything.

THE MONADNOCK RETALIATES.

The shelling of Parangue was not unreciprocated. The turret ship Monadnock anchored off the town and the insurgents, emboldened by the long silence of the warships on guard duty, opened fire on her with muskets, with the result that one man was killed and three were wounded. The Monadnock then destroyed half the town, including the church.

UNDER FRENCH FLAG.

The Washington Regiment had an exciting experience and displayed much gallantry. The soldiers found a band of insurgents concentrated in a stone house, over which the French flag was flying. A private volunteered to set fire to the building. He did so and the troops approached when it was burning and the Filipinos had apparently fled. But they were greeted with a volley from the balcony of the house, resulting in the killing of one and wounding of another in short order.

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT.

7:40 P. M.—A thousand Filipinos, composing the rear guard of the rebel army, which is retreating on Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, made a stand to-day in some strong entrenchments about Maricao, across the Maricao river, in the engagement six Americans were killed, including three officers and forty were wounded.

The American forces advanced from Meycauyan, the brigade commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis, being on the left of the railroad, and General Hale's on the right. They eventually discerned white roofs and steeples among the green trees beyond the river, looking not unlike a Massachusetts village.

OUR ARTILLERY IN PLAY.

The rebels had an unfordable river in front of them and they poured in a fire so effective that it showed that they were veterans, probably members of the native militia which the Spaniards organized.

The American artillery put a dramatic end to the battle. Approaching under cover of the bushes, to about sixty yards from the trenches, the artillerymen emerged upon an open space commanding the town. When the Americans appeared they gave a great yell and the Filipinos were panic-stricken, about a hundred seeking safety in flight, while a white flag was raised by those who were in the trenches, who also shouted "Amigos" (friends).

TWENTY MEN CAPTURED EIGHTY.

Colonel Funston, with twenty men of the Kansas regiment, swam across the river to the left of the railroad bridge and captured eighty prisoners with all their arms.

The Pennsylvania regiment captured forty prisoners.

By this time the right of the Filipinos was demoralized.

The Americans refrained from burning the town and are resting there to-night.

General Otis's brigade is crossing the frame work bridge, General Hale's

brigade remaining on the south bank of the river.

THE COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSITION.

The United States Philippine commission proposes to issue a proclamation immediately after the rebel government at Malolos is dispersed, believing that the most effective moment to secure the allegiance of the natives will be after they have received an object lesson of the Americans' power.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, March 27.—The following dispatch was received from General Otis at 8:55 this morning:

Manila, March 27, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur holds Malillo; severe fighting to-day, and our casualties about forty. The insurgents have destroyed bridges which impeded progress of train and artillery. Our troops met the concentrated insurgent forces on northern line commanded by Aguinaldo in person, and drove with considerable slaughter. They left nearly 100 dead on field and many prisoners and small arms were captured. The column will press on in the morning.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Washington, March 27.—General Otis has notified Adjutant General Corbin of the following additional casualties during the past four days:

Additional casualties March 23, 24, 25, and 26:

Killed: Third Artillery, First Lieutenant M. G. Kravenbuhl, captain and commissary United States Volunteers, Twenty-third Kansas Company, I, Sergeant Morris J. Cohen; Company D, Private Joseph Fairchild; Twenty-second Infantry, Company L, Sergeant Charles F. Brooke; Second Oregon, Company L, Privates L. V. Strawderman, Hayes B. Taylor.

The wounded number 47. Of these one is fatally hurt and the condition of a number of others is serious.

OUR LOSS HEAVY.

Washington, March 27.—Advises received by the War Department show that the number of casualties in yesterday's and to-day's fighting was killed, three officers and twenty-five enlisted men; wounded, nine officers and two hundred and three enlisted men.

PURCHASE OF GUNBOATS.

Washington, March 27.—The following cablegram was received by the War Department on March 19th, and has just been made public.

Manila, March 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Have purchased all gunboats in Philippine waters, 13 in number, now at Zamboanga. Half are in serviceable condition. Payment in cash from public fund upon delivery at Manila. They will be sent for this week.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

THE SOUTHERN WILL BUILD TO SAVANNAH AND JACKSONVILLE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Columbia, S. C., March 27.—The State will announce to-morrow an authority that the Southern railway is about to extend its lines from this city to Savannah and ultimately to Jacksonville. Chief Engineer Wells is already in Columbia, organizing a surveying force, and will take the field at once. The shortest possible route will be taken to Savannah and the new line will be completed in time for next winter's business.

This extension is rendered necessary by the Seaboard Air Line's recent purchase of the Florida Central and Peninsular, which runs from this city to Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. For several years this road had furnished a Florida connection for the Southern a great and profitable through passenger traffic had been developed. A month ago the Seaboard Air Line acquired it and is now surveying a line from Cheraw, S. C., to Columbia, to connect with it and take the place of the Southern as its northern feeder. By building now from Columbia to Savannah the Southern will connect with the Plant System and turn its through business into that channel.

The increasing importance of the West Indian traffic, destined in the near future to become very lucrative, is the stimulus to this strong competition. The Seaboard's purchase of the Florida Central and Peninsular is having the curious effect of dividing one line into Columbia and a rival line out of it. By next winter this city will be on two great short routes between Florida and the North, in hot competition with each other.

COIN HARVEY RESIGNS.

NO LONGER MANAGER OF DEMOCRATIC WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, March 27.—Mr. W. H. ("Coin") Harvey has resigned as general manager of the Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic National Committee and Mr. Samuel B. Cook, of Missouri, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Cook has been in practical charge of the office for some time, while Mr. Harvey has been in the field. Mr. Harvey gives as the cause of his resignation that he could not get the committee to agree on what he thought was a practical and business-like and aggressive policy. He expressed an earnest desire for the success of the work of the Ways and Means Committee, and the principles of the committee platform, but further than this refused to make any statement.

MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

Little Rock, Ark., March 27.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, when shown the Associated Press telegram, relating to the resignation of W. H. Harvey, said:

"Mr. Harvey has been very efficient and has through his speeches and writings contributed largely to the growth of bi-metallic sentiment. Mr. Cook is one of the original silver men of Missouri, and the work of the committee will not suffer in his hands. I believe Mr. Harvey's plan of collecting money for educational purposes is a feasible one and that the people who believe in the restoration of bi-metallicism ought to contribute to carry on the fight. The financiers have contributed largely to circulate the gold standard literature. I know nothing of Mr. Harvey's reasons for resigning, further than your telegram states."

MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS

Another Day of Anxiety in
Washington.

SITUATION SUMMARIZED

The Insurgents' Retreat Toward Malolos Is Slow and Dogged—Main Bodies of the Opposing Forces Only Twelve Miles Apart—The Route Beset With Innumerable Difficulties and Obstacles Which Our Troops Must Cover—Aguinaldo Expected to Make Desperate Stand at His Capital—Beyond Reach of Dewey's Guns—Disposition of Troops.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, March 27.—The third day of the fighting north of Manila brought little of a decisive character from which War Department officials could judge what the final outcome of this movement would be. In all official quarters the most intense interest prevailed, but there was no excitement and none of that anxiety and tension shown during the memorable days of last summer, when the decisive blows were being struck at Santiago.

OTIS HEARD FROM.

Early in the day General Otis cabled the War Department a brief, but comprehensive dispatch summing up the situation. It disclosed that severe fighting was going on to-day, with our forces advanced as far north as Maricao, while the insurgents, under the command of Aguinaldo, were being driven back with considerable slaughter. This and the press dispatches satisfied the officials that the strategic movement of entrapping the insurgents between our lines, had not proved as successful as designed, and that the scene had now shifted to a retreat by Aguinaldo's forces and a pursuit by our troops.

SLOW AND DOGGED RETREAT.

The insurgents' retreat toward Malolos was slow and dogged, and advantage was taken of one after another of lines of intrenchments; the burning of bridges and the interruption of communications. General Otis' dispatch, although received early to-day, was sent Monday evening, Manila time, and summed up the work of three days. That the fight would proceed into the fourth day, was shown by his closing sentence: "The column will press on in the morning." This refers to Tuesday.

GETTING CLOSE TOGETHER.

The engagement has now shaped itself so that it is looked upon as more of a chase than the execution of a strategic movement. With the American base advanced to Maricao, and the insurgent base forced back to Malolos, the main bodies of the two opposing forces are about ten or twelve miles apart. This could be quickly covered in a forced march under fair conditions, but it is twelve miles of innumerable difficulties and obstacles, which our troops must cover before they reach the insurgent stronghold. It is expected that the engineers, with MacArthur, are hastily repairing the burned bridges. This will permit the artillery to be taken forward, as well as the infantry columns. It is expected that every mile of the distance to Malolos will be contested by the insurgents, for General Otis reports that it is a stretch of country covered with the intrenchments thrown up during the last three months. Our men, therefore, must advance slowly, repairing the roads as they go, and at the same time they must fight their way through well-made rebel intrenchments. Serious as the work is, there is no lack of confidence among officials here as to the satisfactory outcome of the campaign.

AGUINALDO'S CAPITAL.

Malolos is the insurgent capital, where the Assembly has been sitting and the insurgent government has been in operation. It represents more to the insurgents than any other in the Philippines and little doubt is entertained that they will make a desperate stand there.

FREE FROM DEWEY'S GUNS.

The tactics of Aguinaldo are taking him gradually beyond the range of Admiral Dewey's guns. While the insurgents were at Malabon on Saturday they were within a mile of the water front, and easily within range of the fleet. But as they have moved northward they have gradually moved away from the bay. Malolos is about seven miles back from the bay, although there are shallow estuaries which would permit light draught boats to get within a mile or two.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—The adjutant general's office to-day prepared the following statement regarding the disposition of the troops under the command of General Otis:

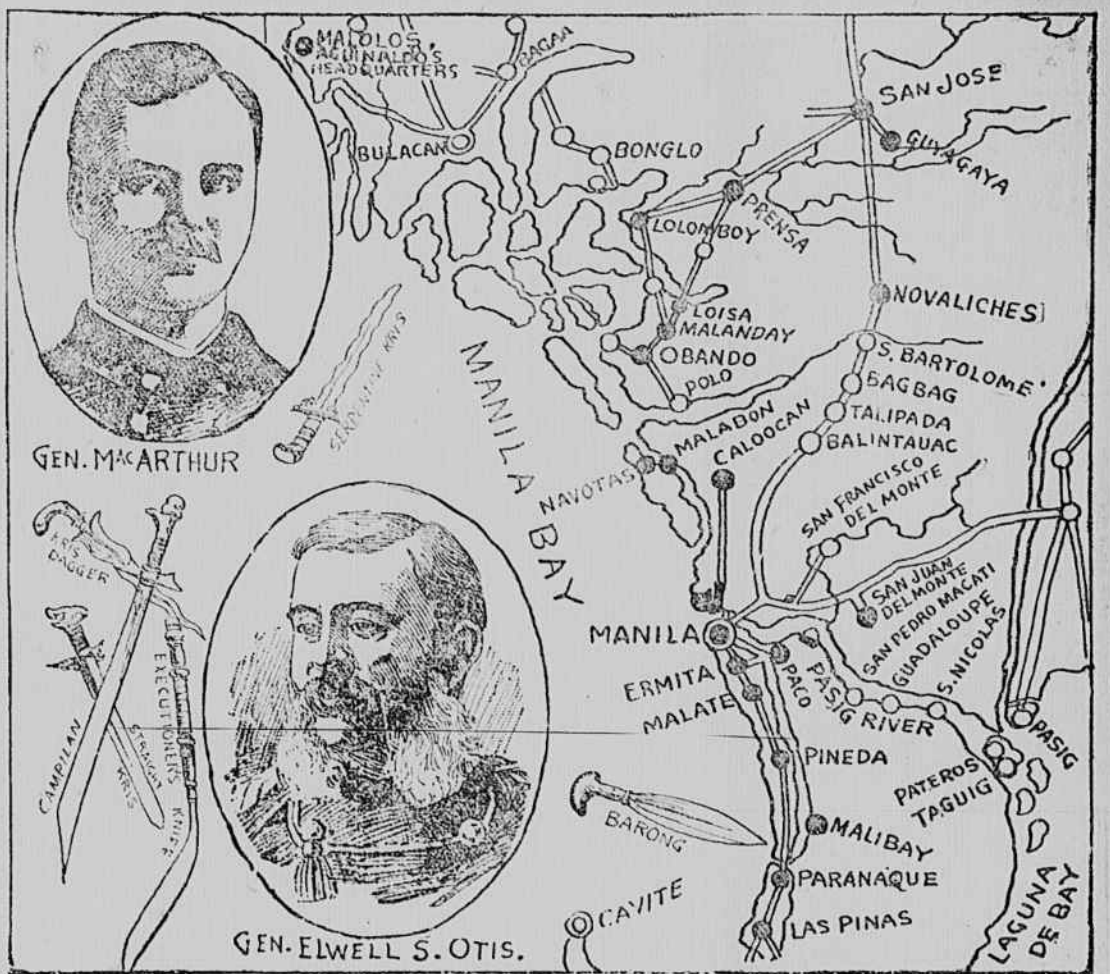
North of Pasig River, MacArthur's Division—Wheaton's Brigade, Twenty-second Infantry, two battalions Twenty-third, Second Oregon.

H. G. Otis' Brigade—Twenty-third Kansas, First Montana, four batteries Third Artillery, dismounted as infantry; Tenth Pennsylvania.

Hale's Brigade—First Nebraska, First South Dakota, First Wyoming.

Hall's Brigade—Third and Fourth Infantry, two battalions Infantry, mounted squadron Fourth Cavalry, two light batteries Utah Artillery.

South of Pasig River, Lawton's Division—King's Brigade—First Battalion



MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

INDIGNANT GERMANS

They Protest Against Anglo-American Alliance.

Their Loyalty to the Republic Reaffirmed—Subserviency to England Objected to—Defamers Denounced—A Mass Meeting Called.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., March 27.—The Auditorium was filled this evening with German-Americans, called together to protest against an Anglo-American alliance and the alleged false assertions made against Germany in connection with the recent Spanish-American war.

Ex-Congressman William Voeke presided and delivered the opening address. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and the following declaration was unanimously adopted:

THEY ARE INDIGNANT.

"With profoundest indignation we have noticed the persistent efforts of English-American newspapers not only to incite among our people vicious prejudices against Germany and to defame the character of the German-Americans, but also to drag the United States into an alliance with England."

RIGHT AND DUTY.

"As loyal citizens of this republic it is our right, as well as our duty, to resist these wicked practices with all due firmness."

"The immigrants from Germany have brought with them to this land the achievements of a civilization as high as it is old. Upon every field of the intellectual life of our nation, as well as in commerce, industry and agriculture, their efforts have redounded to the wealth of our people, and in peace, as well as in war, they have at all times faithfully fulfilled their duty. No part of the American people has done for the cultivation of music, sociology, the arts, the sciences, the churches and the schools more than the Germans. As good citizens of this country we cheerfully hand over the achievements of German culture to our youthful American people, still in a state of development."

EMPHATIC OBJECTION.

"We emphatically object, however, to the attempt to stamp our people as Anglo-Saxons and to make it subservient to English rule. Not England, but the whole of Europe, is the mother country of the white inhabitants of the United States."

WASHINGTON'S COUNSEL.

"We demand that not only friendly relations be maintained with Germany that has been a faithful friend of our people for more than 120 years, but peace and harmony be cultivated with all nations, and we will, therefore, true to the wise counsel of George Washington, at all times firmly oppose the formation of entangling alliances with England, as well as with any other country, whereby our country may be involved in unnecessary war."

DEFAMERS DENOUNCED.

"We denounce the defamers who have not only instigated public ill-will against Germany, but who have, by their gross slanders, also sown the seeds of discord among our own people, and we solemnly protest against the proposed alliance with England."

"We further declare that with all lawful means at our disposal, especially in political campaigns, we will at all times strenuously oppose all those who favor the wicked attacks made upon

friendly nations, and who labor to entangle our country in an alliance with England. We call upon the committee that has had in charge the arrangements for this mass meeting to invite all the German-American churches, societies and orders in this city to send a delegate to a convention to be held at an early date for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, that the German-American citizens may be called to action whenever it shall become necessary to protect the blessing of our American institutions against wicked and wily politicians.

"We call upon the committee to send copies of these declarations to the President of the United States, to his secretaries, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress."

A CHICAGO FIRE.

ELEVEN PEOPLE INJURED—LOSS, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, March 27.—Fire destroyed the Armour cutler hair and felt works, Thirty-first Place and Benson street to-night, caused a property loss of nearly \$400,000, injured eleven employees, one fatally, and endangered the lives of 400 others, who escaped through the blinding smoke.

THE INJURED:

Jeremiah Steele, jumped from third story window; legs and arms broken, will die.

Joseph Kuda, badly burned about the legs and body.

John Rhodes, jumped from second story window; leg broken.

George Mosher, fell down elevator shaft; right shoulder broken.

August Schomberg, ankle sprained and scalp wound.

Mamie Ryan, face and arms burned.

George Schwartz, hands and arms burned.

Margaret Delehanty, both arms cut and head bruised.

Nellie McNab, hands and face burned.

Paul Rosomier, both hands burned, left side of head scorched.

Harry Lee, fell from second story window; scalp wound.

Employees of the floor on which the fire started said that a nail, which caught in a trolley, caused friction, igniting the inflammable material with which the machines were fed. Flames spread to bales of curled hair, and in three minutes the entire floor was dense with black smoke.

The Armour felt works burned out nearly a year ago. It was replaced by a substantial five-story structure, 112 by 225 feet, which was completed only last August, and was equipped with special reference to fire protection, in the way of construction and exterior fire escapes. The loss is total. The insurance is \$300,000.

New York.—Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore was today discharged upon her own recognizance by Justice Fursman, in the Supreme Court, under the charge of "badgering" Martin Mahon. She was, however, held in \$1,000 bail on the charge of stealing silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

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